NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

ficial records of Congress, what an insult to the intelligence of the people it is to put forward a plea of ignorance in behalf of the men who have

been convicted of having accepted Credit Mobi-

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

Mr. Anton Sontag of New Orleans, La., has sent communications to the Clerk of the New York Common Council and to both Houses of Congress re

Common Council and to both Houses of Congress requesting such aid as may be necessary to establish a line of steamers oetween this port and some available point on the Black Sea, to bring to this country eight millions of discontented subjects in the Kingdom of Bulgaria, two millions from the Principality of Servia, six millions from the Dukedom of Bosnia, two millions from the principality of Servia, six millions from the Dukedom of Bosnia, two millions from various towns and cities in Austria and other countries. Mr. Sontag, in his circular, says that 'all the abovenamed people speak the South Slavie language, are beautiful, strong-built, and long-lived, living to the age of seventy-five or eighty years." He adds that they work fourteen hours a day, that they are anxious to become American citizens, and that he is willing to bring them out here in communities of five thousand each, if the necessary expenses are defraved. The cost of this patriotic undertaking would not be much under two hundred millions of dollars.

The Day We Celebrate The anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country will be more generally observed to-day

than it has been in years. It will be recognized as a legal holiday in nearly all of the United States offices. The Custom House will be kept open from 9 to 10 A. M.,

The Custom House will be kept open from 9 to 10 A. M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels, after which it will be closed. Postmaster Jones ordered that the Post Office be closed, but he was subsequently compelled to resclind this order by direction of the Postmaster-General. The Order of United American Mechanics will parade through the Park and up Broadway to Fourteenth street, thence to Fifth avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Fourth avenue, dispersing in front of Washington's monument. The American Protestant Association will march from Washington square through Fifth avenue, to Eighth street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth street, around the monument, and thence up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street.

The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, under the direction of Mr. James M.

Brown, the Chairman of the Seventy, are busily engaged making arrangements for the great mass meet

A Ferry Couse on Fire.

press Company on the north side of the James slip ferry house. The fire originated from an overheated

A Tragedy in Brooklyn.

buy drink. She refused, saying that it was her determation to give him no money to purchase rum, althou

nation to give aim no money to purchase run, although he would kill her. The fellow struck her to the floor, jumped on her, kick 7d her, and stamped upon her until she became unconscious. He then quit the house and escaped. When she recovered sufficiently to crawl to the hallway, the tenants, seeing her condition, notified the police. She was herribly disfigured. Her head and body are a mass of bruises and cuts, and her nose is broken. Frequently during the dressing of her wounds she fainted, and last night she became delirious. Her injuries are serious.

The Light Weight Championship.

Yesterday the backers of Harry Hicken

Yesterday the backers of Harry Hicken of Philadeiphia and Bryan Campbell of this city, who are matched to fight on the 4th of March in West Virginia for \$1,000 and the light weight championship of America, met in the Cupper office to stake the final deposit of \$250 cach, name a stakeholder, and toes for the choice of fighting ground. Both pugilists, with their trainers, were present. James Irving was selected as stakeholder, but he declined to serve. A well-known sporting man was shally agreed upon. He consented to hold the \$1,000 and give it up according to the referee's decision, providing his name was not made public. This was agreed to.

Incendiarism in Brooklyn. A week ago the tenement 359 Baltic street, Brooklyn, was discovered to be burning. This house is

occupied by six families numbering over twenty people

occupied by six families numbering over twenty people. Fire Marshal Keady found the partitions stuffed with rags saturated with kerosene. Yesterday morning another attempt was made to burn the place. One of the tenants found a fire in the cellar. The board partitions dividing the cellar room were smeared with oil, and rags and paper saturated with kerosene discovered stuffed in the crevices and about the stairway. A candie partity burned was found among a quantity of shavings and waste paper.

Justice Elliott Takes a Hand In.

On Tuesday William Loughria, an aged man, passing through First street, Williamsburg, was saluted with a shower of snow balls thrown by rowdies. He

with a shower of show balls thrown by rowdies. He turned to remonstrate, when the gang pounced upon him. Justice Charles B. Elhott, seeing the old man's peril, sprang to his reacte, and saved him from further injury. The crowd turned on the Justice, who kent them at a distance. Yesterday morning Richard Breen and James Radigan were brought before the Justice, who remanded them respectively to ninety days in the penitentiary and twenty-nine days in jail.

A Justice on his Dignity.

At the investigation before Justice Elliott of brooklyn of Cavanagh and Foley, keepers of the al-

leged disorderly dance house in Union Hall, Counsellor Davis, for the complainant, so bothered and annoyed the Justice that he arose from his seat and said, " ror God Aimighty's sake, will you shut up?" Counsellor Davis (meekly)—I don't wish to have an argument with the Court.

The idlers laughed.

Heavy Snow Storm up the Hudson

points on the Hudson north of Poughkeepsle yesterday. In Poughkeepsle the new snow is eight inches deep, and north of there ten inches. All the trains on the liu-son liver Relivond were delayed. In Albany the storm was the heaviest known for years.

HONOLULU. Jan. 25.—The King, in his inau-gural address, proposed important amendments to the Constitution. The first and most important is that the

Constitution. The first and most important is that the Legislature be divided into two distinct branches—nobles and representatives. He also proposed free suffrage, and that the Attorney General of the kingdom be no longer a member of the Cabinet. The Legislative be not not not the Legislature to ratify them next year. On Jan. 30 the King prorogued the Assembly. In his address he expressed the hope that the people would sustain, through their representatives, the several amendments to the Constitution he had suggested. The Commercial Adecriser wishes the King to visit the United States to negotiate a treaty or reciprocity with the Washington Government.

E The New King of the Sandwich Islands.

Another severe snow storm prevailed at all

surance on the property. The ferry house we by the East River Ferry Company. There we tention to travel by the ferry boats, as the bridge was not burned.

Her shares!

MR. POLAND'S INNOCENTS. THE PLEA OF IDIOCY REFUTED BY

How the Interests of the Credit Mobilier spirators were Advanced by Congressional Legislation - Extraordinary Measures for the Relie of Oakes Ames and his Confederat s-The Stupendous Frand Exposed in Congress in 1869. ondence of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-From the report of the Poland commi tee it would appear that the eminent gentlemen composing that com-mittee in their anxiety to make scapegoats of Ames and Brooks, and to whitewash the Republican members of Congress who had accepted Credit Mobiller shares, had forgotten that any records existed of the action of Congress in relation to matters directly affecting the inter-

it may seem, this very ame scandal about members of Congress being interested in the Union Paoific Railroad, and I eling the recipients of enormous profits from the building of that road through the Credit Mobiler of America, was brought to the attention of the Senate in April. 1869. A Senator gray by recited various legal papers to show that these charges were not lightly and irrespons by made. A secret agreement made between a number of the stockholders of the Union Pacific to bind each other to stand together and keep all outsiders from sharing in the profits which they were receiving through the Credit Mobilier was read; the complaint of Fisk and the very bill in equity which McComb had filed in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the suit out of which all this hubbub has grown were also quoted from. But then, as now, virtuous gentlemen were ready to cry out that members of Congress could not have been influenced because the Union Pacific wasn't asking for favorable legislation. This was done specially by the Hon. Henry Wilson, now Vice-Tresident elect. That this matter of legislation for the Union Pacific kaliroad may be understood. I will give at some length the story of this debate in the Senate.

They wished to KEEP what THRY HAD. The legislation which Ames. Alley, and their colleagues in the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier wanted, at the time of the distribution of stock among members of Congress and after the right of and the right to act as Directors of the united company, except the Government Directors, herein provided for, the term of office of all persons therein and extended company shall have power, whenever in their judgment the interests of the company of the clitics of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, the Court shall have power or jurisdiction to enjour any of the sets in this recolution of any of the right to act as Directors of the said company, according to all persons therein and company, according to accompany of the clitic soft become the united of the clitics of Boston, Philadelph

bilier wanted, at the time of the distribution of stock among members of Congress and afterward, was not so much to enable them to obtain order to introduce the joint resolution.

Mr. Axtell—I object to the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. Bingham—I move to suspend the rules, in order to introduce the joint resolution.

Ring inside the Union Pacific Railroad Company: that these men have reaped immense profits from this arrangement, to the injury of other stockholders who were not in the Ring; money as it was to enable them to keep on and to retain what they had already obtained. The great land and bond subsidies had already been voted, as had also the right of the company to issue first mortgage bonds while the Government surrendered its first lien and accepted a secondary one. The inside Ring, as McComb terms the Credit Mobilier, had also been in absorbing all the bonds and subsidies so generously given by the Government. All of this was well arranged, systematized, and in good working order when Oakes Ames began his

stock operations with members of Congress.

Ames was a shrewd, long-headed old fellow as events have proven. He saw very clearly that the stockholders of the Union Pacific who were not in the inside Ring would sconer or later begin to fight-would be trying to make the Ring disgorge. He therefore concluded that it would be a good idea to take into the inside Ring leading Senators and members of Congress, whose votes would be thus secured when any little enabling act was to be passed to save the concern from the courts.

INNOCENT DAWES AND GARFIELD. It was not long after this judicious distribu-tion had been made when the stockholders outside the Ring began the fight against Ames and his confederates. They prevented or were about to prevent the election of the Ring Board of Di rectors, and to save themselves the ringites an pealed to their friends and coadjutors in Congress. Mr. Dawes promptly introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Ring stockholders to change the time of the stockholders' annual meeting. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Brooks supported

this remarkable measure with all their influence

as well as by their voices and votes; and under

operation of the previous question they forced it through the House.

INNOCENT MR. BINGHAM. At a later period the Ames party got into litigation with Jim Fisk, and to escape from this proceeding it was necessary that an extraordinary law should be passed authorizing and providing that "any corporation, or any member thereof, other than a banking corporation, or ganized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law or in equity has been or may be commenced in any court other than o Circuit or District Court of the United States, may have such suit removed from the court in which it may be pending to the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States." This remarkable law, the constitutionality of which is very questionable, was tacked on to a very innocent bill, entitled an act supplementary to "an act to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and write of error without giving security,' which had been passed by the Senate. When this bill came up in the House, Bingham moved to amend it by adding as a new section an entirely different act relating to an entirely different subject containing the provision quoted above. This in Pennsylvania is called "putting on a rider." Maynard of Tennessee, Marshall of ois, and others wanted it referred to the Judiciary Committee, but Bingham insisted on rushing it through then and there without further debate. He attempted to justify it by asserting that the interests of the whole country were at stake, and this was to enable them to be protected in the United States Court. He insisted on the previous question, and was sus-tained by Garfield and all the friends Ames had let into the Credit Mobilier. (See Congressional Globe, 2d session, 40th Congress, p. 4.441.) When this bill was reported back to the Senate, where it originated, with Mr. Bingham's extraordinary amendment, Mr. Conkilng remarked that the amendment need not be read, as it was simply to add a provision as to corporations that had passed the Senate in another bill, the House baving put the two together. The amendment was then agreed to without discussion and the Credit Mobilier was saved for the time.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SAVED AGAIN. outside stockholders again began war

deal of trouble. Their annual stockholders' meeting was broken up, and the election of a board of directors prevented by an injunction. And what was still more annoying, one of their own number quarrelled with them because he had been deprived of his rights in order that Ames might give Credit Mobilier stock to members of Congress, and he went for them in a Pennsylvania court. To save themselves this time some-thing very extraordinary in the way of legislation was required, and it was promptly fur-nished by the friends Ames had been so thoughtful of when he was placing stook "where it would do us the most good." I quote now from the record :

March 15, 1869.—Mr. Bingham—I ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution, which was read, was as follows:

records existed of the action of Congress in relation to marters directly affecting the interacts of Ames and his coadjutors in the Inside
Ring of the Union Pacific road. In regard to
Messrs. Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley, and
Gardeld, they say that the committee do not
find that the above-named gentlemen had any
other purpose in taking the stock than to make
a profitable investment, and do not feel at liberty
to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge
founded upon the fact of non-payment above.
Also that while these members must have felt
that the extraordinary dividends they were
resisting rendered

THE INVESTMENT SUSPICIOUS,
the committee have not been able to find that
any of these members of Congress have been
affected in their official action in consequence
of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock. And
finally, after endeavoring to show that these
holders of Credit Mobilier stock were entirely
ignorant of the character and purposes of that
dose corporation, they say that the only criticism they feel compell d to make on the action
of these members in taking the stock is that
they were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining
what they were getting, and that in their judgement the assurance that they needed. At the
same time they recommend the expulsion of
Oakos Ames and James Brooks.

WHAT THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS SHOW.
The story about the Union Pacific Railroad and
even in the common of the expulsion of
Oakos Ames and James Brooks.

WHAT THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS SHOW.
The story about the Union Pacific Railroad, and
even the expulsion of
congress being interested in the interence drawn therefrom that members might inmocently hold stock in the Cedit Mobiller, is an
elid one, and was exp oded long ago. Strange as
it may seem, this very ame candia about members of Congress being interested in the Union
Pacific Railroad, and I eling the recipients of
energy time the very stockholder who has given to be
used thereat with the same effect as they could have
the recipient of the such color of the suc

THE RULES SUSPENDED.

yeas 96, nays 28.
So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended.
The joint resolution (H. R., No. 6) for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad, and for other purposes, was read a first and second time, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed it was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Bingham—I demand the previous question on the passage.

Mr. Bingham—I demand the previous question on the passage.
Mr. Wood—Is it now in order to move to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad?
The Speaker—It is not. If the previous question is not sustained, the Chair will then entertain that motion.
The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered:
Mr. Wood—I demand the yeas and nays; the yeas and nays are ordered.
The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 99, nays 32; not voting, 66.
Among those who voted in the affirmative, we find the following names: Ames, Banks, Bingham, Brooks, Dauces, Garfield, Kelley, McCrary, Niblack, Poland, Scofield.
SENATOR STEWART'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

SENATOR STEWART'S REMARKABLE SPEECH. When this joint resolution came up in the Sente Senator Stewart of Nevada made a remarka ble speech, as follows:

ble speech, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: This extraordinary measure must have emanated from some extraordinary state of facts. Here is a great corporation, in the first place, asking Congress to place it on wheels—to send it all over the country. In the next place it asks Congress to exempt it from the jurisdiction of the courts—to confer upon it special privileges. If there is anything clear in law, if there is any rule of law that has been determined since the foundation of the Government, it is that a corporation, no matter whether the Government holds stock in it or not, is subject to all the incidents of every other corporation. It was claimed on the part of the United States Bank that because the Government of the United States was the largest stockholder it could be taken out of the State Courts; that it could be endowed with certain extraordinary privileges. But Chief Justice Marshall took hold of that question, and laid down the law in a manner that has never been doubted until now.

WHAT THE RESOLUTION MEANS.

WHAT THE RESOLUTION MEANS. WHAT THE RESOLUTION MEANS.

By this resolution the House of Representatives proposes to endow the Union Pacific road with rights above all the laws of the States, and not only that, but to allow it to travel all over the United States, to give it a roving commission and to liberate it from the operation of the State courts. If the Government of the United States can establish such a corporation for one purpose they can for all purposes, and you have no United States at all. The power exists in the General Government to carry on everything by one corporation, if this resolution be constitutional.

Why are we called upon for this extraordinary

Why are we called upon for this extraordinary legislation? Since the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company we have given it some legislation in this direction. We passed a joint resolution when they had another election up. The Union Pacific road got into a difficulty in 1867, and they came to Congress for relief, and Congress passed this resolution:

Be it resolved, de., That the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific failroad Company for the choice of directors is hereby changed from the first Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday for other to the stockholders are authorized to determine the place at which such annual meeting of the stockholders immediately preceding such annual meeting. Provided, The same shall be held in either of the cities of New York, Washington, or St. Louis, and
Provided further. That on the election of directors herein provided for, to take place in March, A. D., 1886, the terrins of office of all persons then acting or claiming the right to act as directors of said company sami cease and terminate.

In order to let them get a fair start on that occasion, we fixed a day for the election. They said that was not enough, and at their request we legislated out of office all parties who were then in office on that given day.

[This resolution was introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes on the 16th of December, 1867, and

by Mr. Dawes on the 16th of December, 1867, and was advocated by Garfield, Brooks, and Dawes.

and finally rushed through under the operation of the previous question. (See Cong. Globe, p 210, 2d sess. 40th Cong.)]

A REMARKABLE ACT OF CONGRESS. Mr. Stewart further called attention to a reapon Ames and his confederates, and the State | markable act of Congress which was passed in

When he came into this great work it had all the legislation it needed, and was still hopeless-

courts of New York were giving them a great | July, 1868, at the solicitation of the Pacific Railroad people. This was the time their first 'iti-gation began in New York. Mr. Stewart said :

road people. This was the time their first litigation began in New York. Mr. Stewart said:

They got into lawauits, and then came to Congress in July, 1868, and said that somebody was going to eat them up directly unless they could get a law passed to take them out of these horald State courts, and in the last days of the session Congress did actually pass the following very remarkable law, the constitutionality of which is very doubtful:

That any corporation, or any member thereof, other than a banking corporation, or grantzed under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law, or equity has been or may be commenced in any court, other than a Circuit or District Court of the United States for any liability or suled horald states for any liability or suled horald states for any liability or such corporation, or any member thereof, as such member, may have such suit removed from the court in which it may be pending to the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States, upon filing a petition therefor, verified by oath, either before or after issue jound, stating they have a defence arising under or by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and affixing good and sufficient surety for entering in such court on the first day of its session copies of all proceedings, passed and the said copies being entered as a foresaid unit, and does, testimony and proceed no further in the suit, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the said copies being entered to respecting any band of indemnity of the court is accept the surety and proceed no further in the suit, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid, in such court of the United States, the suit shall then proceed in the said copies being ent

This was passed at the instance and for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Now, why are they in these difficulties? I have in my hand a paper which will illustrate the beginning of this trouble. As they are calling upon Congress for this extraordinary legislation, I desire to have this paper read, and I wish to call special attention to this document, for I do believe that in this controversy the dignity and honor of Congress and of the country are more or less involved. I ask for the reading of the document which I send to the chair.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Memorandum of spreement made this 18th day of Oc-

Memorandum of sgreement made this 18th day of October, 1867, between Thos. C. Durant, Oliver Amed John B. Alley, Sidney Dillon, Cornelius S. Bushnellenry S. McComb, and Benjamin E. Bates, witnesseth as follows:

John B. Alley, Sidney Dilion, Cornellus S. Bushnell Henry S. McComb, and Benjamin E. Bates, witnesseth as follows:

In the constitution of the owners of shares and holders of certain proxies of the shareholders of the Union Pacific Rairroad Company, and expecting hereafter to bold other shares and proxies for other shares therein, for the protection of our mutual interests and the interests of our constituents, do hereby mutually agree each with the other, at any and every election of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to vote upon the shares of stock then standing in our own names respectively, and upon such shares as we hold or may hereafter hold proxies therefor for such persons as directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as may be nominated at or before each annual stockholders meeting of sald company by a majority of the then existing Board of Directors not appointed by the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, we then agree to vote for the reflection of the elected members of the then existing board. It is further agreed that in close the then existing board. It is further agreed that in elects to perform and stand to any of the agreements and covenants herein contained, that he shall not be entitled to or claim any benefit or first part, the parties here to, parties of the second part, and the Circuit Mobilier of America, a party of the first part, the parties here to, parties of the second part, and the Circuit Mobilier of America, a party of the third part, but the said shares and proportion of the said party so tu default shall become the property of and be divided among the said several remaining parties for whose benefit said trusts in said agreement are declared.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this day and year first above written.

OLIVER ALTER.

OLIVER AMES,
JOHN B. ALLEY,
CONNELTY S. BUSHNELL,
Sidney Dillon,
Signey Dillon,
Charles Brill
Charles Brill
Charles Brill

State of New York, city and county of New York, ...
I bereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original memorandum of agreement signed and executed by the said parties on the 16th day of October, 1857, now exhibited to me. Witness my hand and official seal this 8th day of February, 1888.

[L. 8.] Notary Public, New York city and county.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSED IN CONGRESS Mr. Stewart then went on to say that he had also a paper purporting to be a bill in equity flied by James Fisk against the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, setting forth that there is a conspiracy between a certain body of people, styling themselves the Credit Mobilier, a Ring inside the Union Pacific Raliroad Comthat some thirty millions of dollars had been

Mr. Wood—Mr. Speaker, I doubt whether the House understands this resolution.
Mr. Bingham—I object to debate.
The question being put on suspending the rules, there were yeas 90, nays 47.
Mr. Bingham—I call for tellers.
Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. Bingham and Axtell were appointed.
The House divided, and the tellers reported yeas 90, nays 28.

The House divided, and the tellers reported yeas 90, nays 28.

The House divided and the tellers reported yeas 90, nays 28. lenied. It is further stated that for that very reason the thing would never be investigated; and it is said 'you want to take it out of the courtsyou want to stifle investigation everywhere.' Are we prepared to place Congress in that situs tion if there is anything wrong about this matter?" (See Cong. Globe, 1st Session 41st Congress, pp. 503-4.)

THE SECRET TRUSTER BUSINESS. The next day, when the resolution was again inder consideration, Mr. Stewart said that he had called attention to some singular and rather remarkable papers connected with the Credit Mobilier and a memorandum of agreement between certain stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Since then he had looked revelations to make to the Senate. He then read the title of McComb's bill in equity against the Credit Mobilier of America and also some extracts from the body of the bill itself. He called particular attention to the fact that Ames was charged with having 343 shares as a secret trus tee for persons whose names do not appear on the books of the company, and the allegation that he was distributing the dividend among

these parties unknown. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject, and finally Gen. Garret Davis of Kentucky moved an amendment instructing the Attorney-General of the United States to inquire whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company had not, by these and other unlawful acts, forfeited their charter. He made a rather savage speech, treating Ames almost as roughly as Senator Stewart had done. This called up

PIOUS HENRY WILSON, who defended his friend and benefactor Oakes Ames. There is something very ludicrous about Wilson's remarks in the light of what has since occurred, and it is to be hoped that " he of the humble origin and early disadvantages" was not wilfully mistaking facts in order to screen Ames. But when it is remembered that he had actually held stock in the Credit Mobilier of America : that he gave it back to Ames and Alley because he feared his reputation might suffer if it was discovered; that the stock was transferred to his wife, who held it for a considerable period. and then, at his suggestion, surrendered it to Alley, who agreed to hold it in trust-when all this is understood, it becomes difficult to believe that his defence of Ames was altogether disinterested. When Sen-ator Davis declared that there was "a disposition on the part of Senators to suppress all in quiry" in relation to the acts of Ames and his coadjutors-to cover them up and permit "this derelict directory to proceed in the consumma-tion of its vast schemes of plunder and iniquity," Senator Wilson denied the charges that Ames and his associates had been or could be guilty of any wrong. He declared that "it made his heart sick to hear what he heard and see what he saw in Congress in regard to the railroads of the country." He had no doubt there were all kinds of schemes and jobs here, and rings of bad men to press their consideration; and he admitted that it was difficult to vote for anything without running the risk of promoting a plan to rob the people; but the Union Pacific Railroad was sure ly an exception to this rule. The men who were managing it were good and pure, and had only the good of others and the whole country at heart. He knew Mr. Ames well, and he was a public-spirited man, wholly unselfish in his efforts to aid the great national enterprise of building a

railroad to the Pacific. WILSON, THE CHAMPION OF OAKES AMES. But let me give Wilson's own words:

Senator Bogy Exonerated. St. Louis, Feb. 21.—The House to-day passed a resolution completely exonerating Senator elect Bogy from any suspicion of having used any corrupt means to secure his election, and ordered a copy or the resolution to be sent to both Senators from Missouri in Congress and to the President of the United States, with a request that it be laid before the Senate

ly bankrupt and broken down. Since he had purchased an interest in it there had not been an act passed by Congress either to favor is or to change one unfavorable to it. On the contrary, all the legislation of Congress since his cennection with it had been unfavorable. Why should the Senator from Kentucky dislike to censure a gentleman who has had no lot or part in bringing about changes for his own interests, for the changes to which he refers took place more than a year before Mr. Ames had anything whatever to do with the road? Mr. Ames went into the company when it was substantially broken down and bankrupt; when the Credit Mobilier, of which so much is said, was itself nearly bankrupt; when the whole concern had almost come to an end. Mr. Ames went into the road with a large number of his personal friends and associates, gentlemen of business capacity and character, who put millions of dollars into the road, put their intelligence, their character, and their skill into the enterprise, and the construction of the road has been pushed forward with marveilous energy and vigor.

With these facts in view, taken from the official records of Congress, what an insult to the GEN. BANKS FOR FREE CUBA WHY WE SHOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE SPANISH REPUBLIO.

The Prop'e of the Peninsula Still for Monarchical Rule - Spain's Unpardonable Crimes Against Civilization-The Suffer-ers in the United States. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-In the House this

evening Gen. Banks delivered a speech on the relations of Cuba with the United States. This country, he said, sympathized with Cuba and with Spain in their efforts to establish republican forms of government. The recen' ment in Spanish politics had been sugg. ... od by the abdication of Amadeus. It was impossible for him to give peace to the country, and he had withdrawn, possibly in good time. The abdica-tion being unexpected, the Spanish people had to fall back upon a republican form, but it was not to be supposed from that that a majority of the people were Republicans or Democrats. Soon it would be found that the monarchists of Spain would develop their purposes and

Oue Receiver Punished.

Henry Alexander of 551 Ninth avenue, was resterday tried in the General Sessions on a charge of having received stolen goods. Large quantities of silks, etc., had been stolen from the store of H. B. Claffin & Co., during the past few months. Detective Fields of the Leonard street police station suspected the stock boys. On the 6th December he followed bewitt C. Dye of 234 West Forty-eighth street, who was in the employ of the 6rm, to Alexander's store, and found in his possession a piece of empress cloth valued at \$40, for which the prisoner had promised him \$10. Detective Fields arrested Dye, who was permitted to turn States' evidence. He testified to having stolen goods and to having sold them to the prisoner during six weeks previous to his detection. He had sold aim in that time about \$1,00 worth of property, for which he had received about one-third of the value. The prisoner had repeatedly urged him to bring more goods, and told him he would pay linerally for them. Henry Rice, a stock boy, testified substantially to the same as the previous witness. The jury, without hesitation, pronounced Alexander guility, and he was sentenced to five years at hard labor in Sing Sing. PLACE A NEW RULER ON THE THRONE. The event was scarcely beyond a doubt that Prince Alfonso would soon be called to rule over Spain, and that the republican leaders over Spain, and that the ropublican leaders would be overthrown now as they were overthrown in 1868. The purpose of the present Goverament of Spain had been declared to be to ignore the past, to undertake no change for the future, but to try to force on other nations their own ideas of the traditional right of Spain to rule in both continents. On what theory was it that the Democratic Minister, Castelar, should say to the Spanish-American States that they must not show any sympathy for the revolution in Cuba? It was on the theory that Spain had never abandoned her traditional policy of dominating in both hemispheres. Why should the South American States withdraw their sympathy from the people of Cuba? Why should Castelar himself decline to express sympathy for them? It was because he held that no infringement on the rights or power of Spain should be tolerated by a Spaniard.

OUR INTEREST IN THE CUBAN QUESTION.

OUR INTEREST IN THE CUBAN QUESTION.

But what was the interest of the United States in the question? The few Spanlards in Cuba were ruling with a more relentless, intolerable, and barbarous system than ever the American colonies had to complain of. The Cubans for five years past had fought against their oppressors and their rulers. They had fought more than 200 battles with various results; they had lost nearly \$0,000 men in the contest for liberty, and yet the President of the United States had sent a message to Congress a year ago speaking of that struggle as being limited to an occasional shot only, as if it was the shot of an assassin. The massacres of prisoner of war and the barbarism with which the struggle was carried on attracted attention all over the world. The United States were constantly affected by that struggle. American citizens were being constantly arrested in Cuba and ill treated. American trade with Cuba was affected in the same way. That trade went to Europe instead of to America, to which it naturally belonged. American merchants and shipmasters were constantly complaining to their own Government of the exactions and wrongs inflicted on them in Cuba, but the Secretary of State had to confess that his Government could do nothing for them.

WHAT THE AMERICAN STATES ARE ENTITLED TO. WHAT THE AMERICAN STATES ARE ENTITLED TO.

If there was anything which the American States were entitled to it was immunity from the dangerous position and possessions of European Governments in the waters between the two American continents, especially when such possessions were controlled by a Government like Spain, which ignored the past and had no hope for the future. He did not know that it would be wise to make any violent demands unon the Spanish Government, but be believed that when an evil exists, the statement of that evil should be presented to those from whom we suffered, and the remedy for the evil, if possible, should be demanded. But the obstacle in the way was the position of the United States Government. It was the American Government which obstructed the way of progress and reform in the waters and islands of Cuba. Were it not for the assertion that the United States had the right to control all questions on this continent, England would ere this have provented the recurrence of these barbarous executions that have WHAT THE AMERICAN STATES ARE ENTITLED TO

anged making arrangements for the great mass meeting of citizens at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next to protest against the partisan charter now before the Legislature becoming a law. Mr. James M. Brown, the Chirman of the Committee of Seventy, will preside; the resolutions will be read by Mr. Howard Fotter or Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and the addresses will be by Mr. James M. Brown, Prof. Theodore W. Uwight, and Messrs, Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and others. The Committee on Legislation will meet this evening to complete their programme for the meeting. continent, England would ere this have protested against the policy of Spain, and prevented the recurrence of these barbarous executions that have

DISGRACED THE AGE

and defamed civilization. It was the United States that were responsible for these things. It was the United States that enabled Spain to continue this barbarous policy. The trouble was that the people of the United States were wild, if not insane, in the pursuit of wealth, and sacrificed every consideration of right and public duty to that purpose and end alone. And what was to be the result of that? The destruction of our liberty; the destruction of our position among the nations of the earth and the decadence, degrading and dishonoring of the American people. He looked down, however, to the class of emancipated American citizens, and believed that they would participate as a unit in this question, and would force on the American Government such a change of policy as would secure to the people of the United States and of all the American States that rest and quiet and peace to which they were entitled. While he sympathized from the depth of his heart in every struggle for self-government and Republican liberty in any part of the world he could not be led away from his convictions as to the probable result of the contest in Spain. Nor could he forget the rights of the United States and of all republics on the American continent. He hoped that the colored people of this country would dedicate themselves to this work of emancipation until it should be accomplished; and they would live in the history of after times with the reputation and honors that were glow conceded to the precursors and founders of American liberties and free institutions.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) replied to Mr. Banks, and defended from his aspersions and imputations the foreign policy of the Government. He never believed that it was the duty of the Government to be a crusader about the world, righting the wrong of everybody else. The policy of the Administration he claimed had At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was dis-covered in the office of the New York and Flushing Exstove pipe and apread to the roof of the ferry house with such rapidity that when the fire was first discovered by Officers Christopher and Crowley the entire roof was in finings. In the ferry house were the offices of the Plushing Railroad and the Long Island Railroad, and the Long Island Railroad, aggregated and the contents with \$1,000. There were no insurance on the property. The ferry house was owned. Yesterday afternoon John McGlynn, 29 years old, residing with his stepmother at 47 Pacific street, Brooklyn, demanded from her money with which to

the curse and dishonor of the nation. It had been wrung from Great Britain by

FRAUD AND DISHONESTY.

Mr. Sargent remarked that both sides of the House had voted against taking up his Fishery bill.

Mr. Banks—No, sir; twenty members on the other side voted for it.

Mr. Sargent—That shows that you have more influence with the Democratic side of the House than with the Republican side.

Mr. Hanks—I thank God for it if I have. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sargent remarked that Mr. Banks's own colleague (Butler) had voted against taking up the Fishery vill, and was opposed to it.

Mr. Hanks—My colleague is a supporter of the Administration. He is the man who stands up here and flouts in our faces private telegrams from the American Minister in Spain, by which the wrongs to our citizens and the cruelites and barbarities of Spain in Cuba are justified. He does not represent my views, and I do not represent his. He is the organ of the Administration, and I am not.

Mr. Twitchell regretted that Mr. Banks had not brought up the Fishery bill earlier in the session. He was afraid now that it would not pass for want of time.

Mr. Hanks—No, sir; for the want of the vote of

want of time.
Mr. Hanks-No, sir; for the want of the vote of my colleague.

Mr Twitchell-You have not had the vote of your colleague against you?

Mr Banks—Well, I have not had your vote for that measure. I know that you have been opposed to it from the beginning.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Judge Poland's special committee will present to the House next week a report, under the resolution introduced by Mr. Stevenson in relation to the Sioux City and Iowa Fails road. The report will not censure any one.

any one.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in secret session yesterday, took preliminary measures for inquiring into the truth or faisily of the reports that money was used to secure the passage of existation giving additional compensation in the way of subsuly to the Facility Mail Strambing Company. The House Committee on Judiciary have not yet met to consider whether there is sufficient cause from the evidence before the Poland committee to prefer articles of impeachment against any public affects. According to rumer, the committee with one or two exceptions, will report adversely to any such proceedings.

Senate Credit Mobilier Committee held

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

Grant to Postrone his Contemplated Visit to the South-An Extraordinary Session of the New Senate to be Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—There was a long and earnest Cabinet consultation to-day, the principal subject of discussion being the condition of the public business. At the end of the conversation the President announced that the conversation the President announced that after due consideration be bad arrived at the conclusion that the conditions of the business which will be created by the incoming of the new Administration will be such as to require his presence and that of the Cabinet in Washington. For these reasons he will not visit the Southern States in March, as he intended to do if the public service would admit. It is also learned that there was some discussion in the Cabinet upon the question of calling a session of the next Congress, but there were no intimations that such a call would be made, though the new Senate will be called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, and a proclamation will be issued probably tomorrow.

It seems to be believed by all prominent off-

It seems to be believed by all prominent offi-cers of the Government here that the public business before Congress—that is the Appropri-ation bill, which must of necessity be passed— can be completed before the 4th of March, and thus there will be no reason for a called session of both Houses. There will be several very im-portant matters for the consideration of the Senate.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

Proposition for Gradual Emancipation in all the Dominions of Spain-Ollo's Bund of Carlists Defeated with Henry Losses.

MADRID, Feb. 21.-The Imparcial to-day has an editorial article advocating the withdrawal of the Porto Rico Abolition bill, now under consideration, and the substitution of a project of law for the gradual emancipation of slaves in all the dominions of Spain, after the plans proposed by Señors Gasset and Becerra.

The Gaceta publishes official confirmation of

the report that Ollo's band of Carlists has been defeated at the Heights of Miravelles by the troops of the Republic. The insurgents lost heavily in the action.

The Assembly has adopted the Ministerial estimates for military, naval, and home expenditures.

Two more political offenders condemned to death have received commutation of sentence.

The Impurcial has advices that Don Carlos entered Spain three days ago.

Advices from Saint Sebastian state that passenger traffic on the Northern Railway has been reestablished. Troops accompany the trains through the Pyrenees. All points threatened by the Carlists have been fortified and garrisoned by sufficient forces to repel any attacks of the insurgents. the report that Ollo's band of Carlists has been

GEO. F. NESBITT'S MILLION.

Schuyler's Divvies-How Things are Done and Nobody Does Them. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Schuyler Colfax has only jumped from the frying pan into the fire in bringing forward as his defence against Ames's overwhelming charges his connection with the Post Office contractor Nesbitt. The fact that he received, as he claims, \$4,000 from this notorious contractor has naturally excited comment, and caused letters to pour in upon Ames volunteering information on Nesbitt's relations to Colfax and the Post Office Department. There is but little doubt if Colfax's conduct in this direction could be thoroughly investigated some startling facts would be revealed.

It is said that Nesbitt made fully a million of dollars out of his contracts for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes for the Post Office Department. Colfax denied in his latest supplementary explanation that he knew anything of Nesbitt's contracts with the Post Office Department, or that he ever did anything for him in any way. Now it is well known here that Colfax had the means of doing his iriend service without saying a word in his favor. He had an intimate friend in the Post Office De-partment whom he was instrumental in keeping in office. This man was also a friend of Nesbitt, and it was through him that the stamp contract was obtained.

and it was through him that the stamp contract was obtained.

This man was A. N. Zevely, for fourteen or fifteen years First Assistant Postmaster-General, and had charge of the stamp and stamp envelope contract. Zevely was, and still is, a violent Democrat, and he was retained in his position in the Post Office Department under President Lincoln solely through the influence of Colfax.

Now it strikes people as very suggestive that Mr. Nesbitt, who was but a casual acquaintance of Colfax's, but an intimate friend of Zevely's, should in one year present the Smiler with \$4.60 in cash. Nesbitt was known to be a very close and illiberal man; one who made but few bequests, and never where there was not an immediate prospect that the bread cast upon the waters would soon return.

Now Let us Hear from the House Committee -Should Durell be Impeached? WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The unanimous decision of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions that the action of Judge Durell in assuming jurisdiction and daring to grant an injunction annuiling a constitutional State election in Louisiana, was a wanton outrage which cannot be justified, induces me to ask what conclusion the Judiciary Committee of the House has arrived at. It will be remembered that soon after the holiday adjournment, Mr. Dawes offered a re-solution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to ex-amine into the conduct of Judge Durell, and if necessary to report articles of impeachment against him.
This resolution was unanimously agreed to, but not
one word has been heard from the committee on this one word has been heard from the committee on this subject. It was not to be expected that the Republicans on that committee would make any effort to investigate the conduct of Durell. They knew very well that the conduct of Durell was indefensible, and that his assumption of jurisdiction and his setting aside of a legal and constitutional election was simply surpration, but they knew very well also that the President in sustaining the decision of the corrupt Judge by the Federal troops and thereby siding in the overthrow of the legitimate State government of Louisians was just as criminal and indefensible as the conduct of Judge Durell. They could not recommend the impeachment of the Judge without logically coming to the conclusion that the Fresident should be impeached are not Republicans. The transfer of the Judge without logically coming to only great inwyers, but Democrats pure condition. They are Dan Voorhees of Indiana and Charles A. Ediridge of Wiscosan. Why don't we hear from them? If they cannot force their collesgues on the committee to take action on this question, let them state the facts to the House and the country and relieve themselves of all responsibility.

Safety of the Steamer Nevada.

Safety of the Steamer Nevada. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The steamer Newada, from Australia, arrived here this evening. When ten days from Honolulu her supply of coal ran so short that she had to put back to that port to recoal. The stramer is all right.

Sitting Bull Killed. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.-A report from Fort Benton says: The famous Sioux Chief, Sitting Buil, was killed recently at Fort Peck Mountain by a half-breed interpreter named Branorar, while helping him-self to goods at that post.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The application in the matter of Anneke Jane, made by Thomas J. Van Geisen of New Jersey, was to-day denied by the Surrogate of Albany county.

The Cayadutta House in Johnstown, N.Y., and several dwellings and places of business were burned yesterday. Loss about \$75,000; partially insured. yesterday Loss about \$55.00; partially insured. William Siner, the member of the Philadelphia City Council wio has been convicted of keeping a gambling house and sentences to the Pententary, has gambling house and sentence to the Pententary, has before the Select Council of the winter proceedings before the Select Council of the winter had been been considered by the High Court, however, the council said that Mr Siner was anxious to resign "feeling and beheving that for some time to come his absence from the duty of apprecenting his ward would be unavoidable." Accordingly the High Court of Impeachment adjourned to let Siner a resignation come in and to save itself the trouble of trying him.

The jury in the case of Theodore Brown of In-dianapolis, ind., charged with the murder of his wife in December last, after being out thirty two hours, re-turned a verdict of manalaughter. Brown was scat-tered to 21 years in the Peniteutiary. Burglars broke into the Hyde Park Bank, cranton Feau, on Thursday night, forced over free auit and attempted to blow open the safe. One buo-fred dollars in currency was carried away. A full set f burglars instruments was left benind.

of burglars' instruments was left benind.

Yesterday morning the chambermaid at the Eastern Hotel, 64 Whitehall street, found Andrew W. Robinson, a boarder, aged 15, lying dead on the floor of his room. Robinson had opened an artery in the calf of his right leg and bled to dearn. He was a journeyman expenier and married, but in consequence of domestic infericity lived spart from his wife.

The President yesterday respited until March 28 ex-Policeman O'Brien, who was achteneed to be manged in Washington on the 28th for Killing Cunningham last August. This respite is to enable contast it take additional legal steps in his behalf. It is asserted that Gon. Butler, who has taken an interest in O'Brien scase, will appear as counsel for him provided a new trial is obt-lined.

Michael Phelps, aged 16, was tried in the Gen-

APOLLO HALL PRIMARIES.

ORGANIZING FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN

Every Election District Sending a Delegate to the General Committee-An Executive Committee in Every Ward.

In response to the call of a committee appointed by the Apollo Hall General Committee of 1872, primary meetings were held in all the wards last evening to elect delegates to the General Committee for 1873, each ward electing as many delegates as there are election districts in the ward. Executive committees were also elected in each ward, composed of not less than three delegates for each election district. The

three delegates for each election district. The names of the delegates to the new General Committee comprise many who have heretofore been prominently connected with the Tammany Hall and National Democratic organizations. With the exception of the Eighth Ward polling places, everything passed off quietly. There there were several disturbances, and the police were called upon to prevent bloodshed.

FIRST WARD.—Cornelius Flynn, Edward Fitzpatrick, Casries Schultz, James Skuer, John P. Ryan, Matthew Stripp, Patrick Dollard, Edward Burke, Thomas Foley, Patrick Fitzgerald, Daniel Kennedy, Henry M. Ahrens, Patrick Cavanagh, Patrick McTiernan, John Moore.

SECOND WARD.—Samuel H. Randail, P. Monahan, Jas. Ledwith.

THERD WARD.—Patrick T. Carney, Hugh Egan, Arthur SECOND WARD.—Samuel H. Randaif, F. Monanan, one Ledwith.

THERD WARD.—Patrick T. Carney, Hugh Egan, Arthur T. Halliday, Terence H, land.

FOURTH WARD.—Patrick Diver, James McCabe, Joseph Shaw, James Conan, George Witson, A. J. Fullerton, Daniel Scully, Felix Murphy, Jeremiah O'Brien, Timothy Radican, Inomas Wild, James Donavan, John S. Rocche, Daniel Leamy, James Murphy, FIFTH WARD.—James Fitzgerald, Wm. H. Crane, Chas. H. Tucker, M. C. Murphy, John Connolly, Michael McDermott, Terence Dufty, Michael Madigan, George, A. Barney, James H. Madigan, James Carey, Fred. Jurges, Thomas Fallon, James Hunt, Carrol Cumeen, James McBriably, Matthew Thompson, David Jeckson.

Chas. H. Tucker. H. C. Murphy, John Connolly, Michael McDermott, Terence Burly, Michael Madigan, George A. Barney, James Hunt, Michael Madigan, George A. Barney, James Hunt, Michael Madigan, James McBriably, Matthew Thompson, Pavid Jeckson.

Sixyin Ward, Morgan Jones, Patrick Kaine, Owen Hunt, Wm. Kennedy, Thomas Heay, Cornelius Shea, Michael McCarty, Thomas Maher, John Quinlan, Andrew McIntyre, Henry McCluskey, James Conlan, Matthew Gilligan, John E. Brennan.

Sevenyin Ward, Dep H. Keenan, John Galvin, Bryan Matthew Gilligan, John E. Brennan.

Sevenyin Ward, Dep H. Keenan, John Galvin, Bryan Joseph Kahn. Wm. Churchill, George Cowan, J. J. Ford, Thomas Brady, John Shiel, C. Barry, Louis Levy, Peter Wail, Michael Hill, Denis Considine, James Turner, James O'Connor, John J. Reilly, Daniel Reilly, Hugh McGlynn.

Eteutri Ward, Michael Norton, William Cleary, John Kelly, Henry Husch, Amos Cummings, Wm. H. Berrigan, Wm. O'Day, Wm. Butler, Wm. Walsh, Frederick Bieringer Faster, Burke, James Cavanagh, Thoa, Kerly, Chris, O'Donnell, Cyrue Finegan, George Haerly, Chris, O'Donnell, Cyrue Finegan, John Machael Williams, Patrick Hernon, James D. McCleiland, James Roon, H. McCutcheou, Wm. H. Spear, Michael Mown, John Houghtaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Kene, John Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Kene, John Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Meno, John Houghtaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Kene, John Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Kene, John Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Kene, John Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, Lynch, Patrick Monthaling, Moses Hamilton, Patrick, John McGlynn, Markey, McCarly, McC

J. Miller, James McTyke, Benjamin Wood, George H. Purser.

Sixterntu Wand.—Joseph W. Lamb, Michael GalSixterntu Goodwin, John Ford, Robt. Tinly, Win Cerr, Edward McNamee, Thos. Gibney, Cornelius O'Reilly, Thos. Miller, John Shaully, A. R. Herrick, John Donnelly, Richard Docharty, Robt. Borland, Frank Leaby, John Kinney, B. Van Buren, B. D. Peters, Geo. W. Mitchell, Valentine Fink, Geo. Bergh, John Galisgher, Michael R. McCartney, John Clark, John F. Higgin.

SKY ENTRENTH WARD.—George Hencken, Jr. James.

SKY ENTRENTH WARD.—George Hencken, Jr. James.

Higgin.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—George Hencken, Jr. James Daly, Fred. Rollwagen, Jr., Henry T. Carroll, Wm. P. Mitchell. P. J. Curty, Henry Allen, Christian Frank, P. Durkin, Patrick Cunningham, Thomas Clark, Bernard F. McGill, Andrew Ceder, John Theiss, John Regelman, Alex, Sutter, Nicholas Muller, Anton Sauer, Wm. Geason, Richard G. Dufly, Thomas J. Creamer, P. J. Lynch, John Winters, Jacob A. Hatzel, Louis Fauer-bach, Bernard Kenny, Henry Hommel, Henry Banks, Nicholas Seger, Robert Schenck, Cord Mahnach, Froster Leiche, John, John Guth, John C. Meister, Geo. Schuster, Jen., John Guth, John C. Meister, Geo. Schuster.

Haibbury, Anthony Hartman, Anthony Chinchy, Wim. J.
Lynch, John Winters, Jacob A. Hatzel, Louis Fauerbach, Bernard Kenny, Henry Rommell, Henry Banka,
Nicholas Seger, Robert Schenck, Cord Mahaken, Prosper J. Blinn, John Guth, John C. Mcister, Geo. Schuster, John Clark, Bernard Dugan, Patrick Mullen.

Eightresyni Ward.—Burton N. Harrison, Robt. B.
Nooney, Nicholas Haughton, Salomon Meherbach, John J. Hearn. John Scott, Fatrick T. Cunningham, John E.
Cumiskey, Christopher Hackett, Patrick Brady, Michael
Reily, John Scott, Fatrick T. Cunningham, John E.
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Reily, John Scott, Fatrick T. Cunningham, John E.
Cumiskey, Christopher Hackett, Patrick Brady, Michael
Reily, John Scott, Bylean, Jas. Backlin, W. Kadean,
Jones H.
Worms, John Brannigan, Fred. J. Koch, Timothy Geory, Robt, M. Fiels, Henry B. Mulhail, John Magure,
Aaron Churchhill, John Tarbel, Walter S. Lawrense,
Chas. P. Sykes, Juseph Powell, D. V. Williamson, John Bell.

Ninberennyth Ward.—John McCool, James Cunningham, K. F. Page, Cor. O. Reilley, E. S. Cauldwell, Cornelius Horgan, Wim. A. Butler James G. Coffey, Michael
Mahoney, Con Desmond, Frank McCabe, Denis Looney,
Denis De Courcey, Jacob Cohen, Michael Tuomey, John
McCafferty, P. H. Lydon, F. M. Bixby, James R. Keeler,
Hamilton Bruce, Philip F. Smith, Win. F. Howe, James
McGovern, John Murphy, James McCabe, Barnard WilJohn Tomey, Peter Dempsey, John Connors, Patrick McManns, Michael Casey, Jer. Feore, John A. Butler, Geo. W. Van Slyck Chas. H. Rielly, Henry Hinck,
Wim. Hebbard, Michael Whsien, John Dovie, Philip
Shefer, Peter Mehan, James Brady, Michael Nall, Rob.
J. Campbell, Fatrick Kirwin, Mathew Baird, John Lalor,
Thomas Gorcoran, William Frazer, William Hitchman,
Twentiern Wards, Milliam Frazer, William Hitchman,
Twentiern Wards, Milliam Frazer, William Hitchman,
The Kalley, John Murphy, James Berdy, Michael Wall, Rob.
J. Cumrk, Morgan R. Billinger, Matthew Byrnes,
Philip Dondon, A. Radeliff, James Denie, James, Pennis
Mannion, John Murphy, J

NEW JERSEY.

John Wilson of Lambertville committed sul-cide by hanging yesterday. Francis Howard, employed at the Jersey City Eric depot, was struck by a locomotive yesterday and fatally injured. Constable McNell of Hudson county was yes-terday convicted of having falsely imprisoned Mrs. Knobour, and was sentenced to six months' imprison ment.

Knobour, and was sentenced to six months imprison ment.

Moore, who was convicted in the Morris county Over and Terminer of murder in the second degree for killing his wife. was yesterday sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. years la the State Prison.

Lizzie Conville, aged 16, has been missing from
her home. Henderson and Tenth streets, Jersey City,
for several days. She started from home to visit a
friend on Lexington avenue, New York, but never ar
rived there, and has not since been seen.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The pupils of the Cooper Union will celebrate the day in the large hall of the Institute. The great chair maker, Ingersoil, gave ball in 46000 in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday on the three new indictments found against him.

District Attorney Hilss received a private despatch from Albany yesterday announcing that the charter would come up for a third reading on Tuesday, and that it was certain to pass. and that it was certain to pass.

The entire dramatic company under the management of Mr. Wm. B. Freigh will give performance this afternoon and evening in Terrace Garden Theatre, Fifty eighth street near Third avence.

The report that the Southside Railroad Company have purchased the Recksway and the Sag Harbor branches of the Long Island Railroad, and that they propose to boild a branch road from Patchogue to Post Jefferson, is not true.

Jefferson, is not true.

Augustias William Fenno, the well-known actor of Booth's Theatre, was buried yesterday afternoun from 'The Little Church Around the Corner.'
The services were conducted by the Rev. Pr. Boughton. Manager Magonizie, of Booth's, had charge of the arrangements. The remains were sent to Boston.

An autopsy yesterday in the case of Miss Frances J. Briggs, of Eighth avenue, near Forty-eight street, who died suddenly after an executating attack of sar subserverses at the base of the hand. There was no external symptom of illness except the servace. The whole body earty of the ear was found to be in a state of suppurstion.